Vot. XXX No. 9,054.

FOREIGN NEWS.

THE WAR IN PARAGUAY. REPORTED KILLING OF LOPEZ, AND END OF THE WAR.

WASHINGTON, April 13.-Mr. Garcia, Argentine Minister, this morning received the following tele gram by Atlantic cable: "Paraguayan war ended. JOHN FAIR,

" Argentine Consul, London."

LONDON, Wednesday, April 13, 1870.

The rumors of the death of Lopez, which were current yesterday, but not generally credited, are confirmed to-day by dispatches from Lisbon. CONFIRMATORY NEWS OF THE DEATH OF LOPEZ.

LONDON, Wednesday, April 18, 1870. The following highly important intelligence has been received from Rio Janeiro via Lisbon: President Lopez of Paraguay is dead. He was surrounded, and, Lopez of Panagday is dead. He was surrounded, and, refusing to surrender, was killed by a Brazilian lancer. The mother, sister and children of Lopez, together with Madame Lynch, have been captured. The Commander of the Brazilian troops, who put this finishing stroke to the war, has received from the Emperor the title of Viscount Pelotas.

THE LAST CAMPAIGN OF LOPEZ - BRAZILIAN WIEWS OF HIS LATE SITUATION — NUMEROUS MOVEMENTS TO SURROUND HIM—THE FARCE GOVERNMENT AT ASUNCION—ANOTHER CAUSE

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

RIO DE JANEIRO, March 7.—The latest advices from Paraguay show that the Brazilian commander is still indefatigably pursuing Lopez. Although her Platine allies have retired from the contest, as if disgusted, yet Brazil deems it necessary to her honor that the war should still go on. The expulsion of the Guarany chief is regarded as the only fit termination to the contest, and so Conde d'Eu evidently understands it. This is the task that has been set him by his fatherin-law, and the persistent manner in which he pursucs it only shows. I think, the measure of the Imperial hate of the Paraguayan chief.

Correspondence from Asuncion, dated the 15th ult. states that Lopez had already passed the Apa, and was rapidly parsuing his retreat to the north. He was said to be accompanied by his mistress, Madame Lynch: his sons, and the Generals, Resquin, Caballero, and Roa, with about 800 troops. He appears to move so leisurely and securely, however, that he is supposed to carry with him a large train of wagons, loaded with commissary stores, and even dent states that "the flight of Lopez is so precipitate that he is abandoning his artillery and munitions of war, and ordering those soldiers to be killed who fall down, exhausted by the march, and that he has alown, exhausted by the march, and that he has al-eady, in this way, sacrificed many of those unfor-mates; that he has directed even the women and hildren to be turned out into the forests to seek heir food, and that many of them have found their ray to our forces in Curuguaty, Conception, San edro, and Rosario, but that a greater part of them are died from hunger as they went wandering brough the thickets and marshes."

through the thickets and marshes."
Unquestionably, whatever is useless and an incumbrance would naturally be abandoned in such a mountainous country where only the lighest of horse artillery could be of service. Yet this is no proof of a precipitate flight. As to the charge of inhumanity brought against Lopez, the testimony is too uniform and weighty to allow any doubt upon this point, and I do not hesitate to say, as the firmest of my convictions regarding this whole contest, that the expectator of Paragnay has proved himself only worthy to be braided as an outlaw by the whole civilized breater of Paraguay has proved it must only work to be branched as an outlaw by the whole civilized world. He appears to be making his way to the north, intending, it is believed, to first enter the Brazilian Province of Matto Grosso, and thence cross over into the Republic of Bollyia. But such an escape, Conde d'Eu, it is believed, has taken prompt

escape, Conde d'Eu, it is believed, has taken prompe measures to prevent.

Having become convinced of this movement of opez, Gen. Camara, the most indefatigable of the razilian commanders, set out, on the 10th ult., from one eption in the direction of the imperial colony of our ados, with the intention of crossing the Apa at ella Vista. He took with him a well-mounted ree, some 1,500 head of cattle, and supplies for two ouths. He was hopeful of being able to place him-li in front of Lopez, and thus prevent his escape to Bolivia. On the 16th ult., Col. Parauhas also set at from Conception with a strong division of cavinto Bolivia. On the 16th ult., Col. Parauhas also set out from Conception with a strong division of cavalry, two battalions of infantry, and two pieces of artiflery, in pursuit of the enemy, taking the road through the forest of Chiriguelo. By this combined movement, Lopez, it is said, will be placed between two fires, and his return to the South will be prevented should Camara succeed in taking him by the from beyond the Apa. The force stationed at Curuguaty was also to make an advance movement, with the view of harrassing Lopez, should he attempt to march toward the south-east and try to pass down the Parana. The 21st battalion of infantry has also been sent to Matta Grosso by the river, to supply Parami. The 21st battalion of infantry has also a sent to Matto Grosso by the river, to supply risons, it is thought, for Albaquerque, which was adoned some time ago, and for Corumba, where re is only a small force of 300 men. Near one of see settlements Lopez will have to pass if he succisi in crossing the Paragnay River and taking the d through Bolivia. Lomba is the successor of iario in command of the Brazilian squadron which upon the upper Paragnay. The mouth of the Apatrongly guarded, and from that point up to College when the constantly patrolling the red ay and night.

s it would appear that the amplest measures his it would appear that the amplest measures been adopted to scenre a triumphant issue to ampaign. It would indeed be curious if the last like the first in this terrible tracedy of Para-an war should take place on Brazilian soil. And his is not unlikely to be the case; for when a had once passed the Apa he must soon have end the Province of Matto Grosso, and with all the antiens that have been taken it is not easy to see that his further progress toward the Boliv-tontier would be unobstructed.

Is generally believed that the termination of all's contest with Paraguay will also mark the

It is generally believed that the termination of Brazil's contest with Paraguay will also mark the beginning of serious troubles between the Empire and her late Platine allies. It is more than probable that the diplomacy of Schor Paranhas has already created great dissatisfaction among the Argentines and Montevideans, and that the sole arm of conquest will soon be belily laid to the charge of Brazil.

All the world knows that the Provisional Government of Paraguay is the offspring of the Brazilian Minister of Foreign Affairs, who seems to have become a permanent resident in that Republic. The Triumvirate are only the Minister's creatures, and their acts the simple result of his determinations. As a distinguished journalist of this capital lately declared: "Our Minister of Foreign Affairs, resident in Paraguay, is legislating for that Republic through the medium of a Provisional Government. The decrease in Paraguay, is legislating for that Republic through the medium of a Provisional Government. The decree which was issued by the Triumvirnte on the 18th of January last is, in that part which treats of the liberty, prosperity, and security of the individual, an almost exact copy of the 179th Article of the Brazilian Constitution." "Is this," the writer pertinently asks, "the business of our Minister? Can it be considered such in the light of international law? The Imperial Government may be animated by the purest of motives in trying to improve the laws and customs of Paraguay, but I fear the civilized world will hardly regard this gratuitons offering of a piece of the Brazilian Constitution in that light.

FRANCE.

DEBATE ON THE ADJOURNMENT-VEHEMENT OP-POSITION OF M. FAVRE-"EVERYTHING TO FEAR FROM THE GOVERNMENT."

Paris, Wednesday, April 13, 1870. In the Corps Legislatif to-day, M. Ollivier moved that the Chamber adjourn until the vote on the Plebiscitum had been taken. He said the Government desired that the Deputies should have an opportunity of going before the people and instructing them in the reasons for the measure on which they were

M. Jules Favre vehemently opposed an adjournment. It was inconsistent with the duty the members swed to their constituents, who had sent them here to remain at their posts in an emergency like the present. He felt they had everything to fear from the Government.

The question was then taken, and the motion to

M. Ferry asked the Government what progress had been made in the investigation of the conspiracy against the Emperor and the State. M. Ollivier replied that the examinations would soon be com-

In answer to a question it to what steps had been taken in the case of Prince Murat, who was reported the have struck a magistrate in the open Court, M. of opinions expressed. One day it rained, and rained hard; the weather, during the Liberte insists that Count Daru has positively whole week, was most uncomfortable, but

NEW-YORK THURSDAY, APRIL 14, 1870.

resigned the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. The im-

THE IMPERIAL PROCLAMATION. It is reported that the Emperor's proclamation rel-ative to the *Flebiscitum* will be published day after

THE STRIKES INCREASING. The authorities have again been notified that the threatened strikes are to begin to-day in the various manufactories in this city.

GREAT BRITAIN. DEATH OF LORD TENTERDEN-THE NEW AR-MORED SHIP.

LONDON, Wednesday, April 13, 1870 The new armored frigate Vanguard had a trial trip off Plymouth to-day. She attained a speed of 141

Lord Tenterden died to-day in his 74th year.

SPAIN.

SENTENCE OF THE DUKE OF MONTPENSIER. MADRID, Wednesday, April 13, 1870.

The trial of the Duke of Montpensier, for the murder of Prince Henry of Bourbon, in a duel in March last, was concluded before the Council of War last evening. The Duke's prompt confession of the deed, and his expression of regret therefor, were accepted as extenuating circumstances. The Duke was sen tenced to one month's exile from the city of Madrid, and to pay \$6,000 indemnity to the family of Prince

THE CARLISTS.

Paris, Wednesday, April 13, 1870. A dispatch from Bayonne, dated this morning states that several more noted Carlist leaders have just passed over into Spain.

AUSTRIA.

THE NEW AUSTRIAN CABINET.

Vienna, Wednesday, April 13, 1870. The Count Potocki has succeeded in forming a new Cabinet. It is as follows: President of the Council of Ministers and Minister of Agriculture, Count Potocki ; Minister of the Interior, and War Count E. de Taaffe; Minister of Justice and Public Instruction, M. Tschabuschnigg; Minister of Finance, M. Distler; Minister of Commerce, M. Depre-

ROME.

EXCLUSION OF HUNGARIAN PRELATES.

LONDON, Wednesday, April 13, 1870. A telegram from Pesth asserts that the Hungarian prelates in the (Ecumenical Council who vote for the dogma of Papal Infallibility will be excluded from the upper Chamber of the Diet.

BELGIUM.

BRUSSELS, Wednesday, April 13, 1870. Charles-Auguste de Beriot, the celebrated Belgian

THE OFFICIAL BULLETIN IN MADRID. Madrid, April 13.-The authorities are greatly elated at the news from Cuba. The latest official bulletin from Capt.-Gen. De Rodas announces that the insurrection is morally, though not actually,

REPORTED SURRENDERS-VALMASEDA'S MOVE-

HAVANA, April 13 .- A telegram from Captain-Genral De Rodas, dated Puerto Principe, April 10, is insurgents, including Manuel Aguero and Francisco Leacas. Voluntary surrenders continued. Every day numbers came into the Spanish camp, and claimed the protection guaranteed by the Amnesty proclamation. The rebels are everywhere in confusion. Gen. Valmaseda is at Las Tunas extending his lines toward Puerto Principe.

SIXTEEN PERSONS ASSASSINATED.

HAVANA, April 6 .- The Voluntario of Manzanille, in its number of the 24th of March, says: "A negro who was captured between Jucaro and La Larga confessed that a body of insurgents had planned a route by Canto Abajo toward Humiliadero, where they were to attack an encampment of Spaniards. In consequence of the discovery of this plan some 16 persons were executed on the spot.

CLOSING SCENES OF THE TRIAL OF PRINCE PIERRE BONAPARTE.

INPOM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.) Tours, March 27 .- Well! the great farce of the trial of Prince Pierre Napoleon Bonaparte is over, and to-morrow we are all going home to hear what Paris has to say about the verdict. Not that it will have much to say, in print; for, as you know, there is a very severe law in France against discussion, by the press, of judgments that have been rendered by the courts of law. You may remember that M. Prosper Merimée, after the condemnation of Libri, having reviewed the judgment of the court very se verely, in the Revue des Deux Mondes, was fined for the offense, and sentenced to fifteen days' imprisonment. It is well for the Government at this moment that there is such a law, for it would not be a pleasant thing to hear the frank expression of public opinion on the proceedings of the last week here at Tours. Suffice it, that these proceedings have added

a fresh disgrace to the Empire; they have put in a plainer and more odious light the want of justice in France; they have brought out into clearer view the servility of the people in the face of power. For all that, the week has been to me a most interesting, and even exciting, time, and my mind has been kept in such a state of tension, and my body too, for that matter, that, now it is all over, I am afraid even Paris will seem flat and unprofitable after Tours. You must fancy your correspondent and his chum, the spirited and untiring agent of the Associated Press, neither of us having tickets that gave us anything more than the right of entrance to the Hall, getting ourselves waked up every day at 7 (and 7 o'clock in the morning is early, at Tours, and cold, and nobody stirring outside but the street-sweepers and the milk-women-the milkwomen, queer old creatures in wooden-shoes and short petticoats, with thick cloaks, the hoods drawn over their heads, carrying, in one hand, a brightly polished tin-pail with milk, and, in the other, a smaller pail with cream) than, comfortably dressing by cosy wood-fires, and hurrying off to the Hotel de l'Univers, well-named, for all the universe was there, and beginning our day with laying siege to the reluctant waiters, to wheedle a breakfast out of them, breakfast at that hour of 8 o'clock being a fish only to be caught with a silver hook. As I think I told you in my last, the dejeuner, the real breakfast, which is usually at 11 o'clock, or 12, or 1, but never later than this last hour, being regulated by the hour of dinner, moderate people dining at 6, and swells at 8-the dejeuner at Tours, for the journalists and others who had to be at the Court, was placed at the unheard-of hour of 9! This breakfast, neither D. nor I was ever able to be present at, but the table was filled by the journalists, who, having red tickets -ours were white-were not obliged to go to the Palais till 11 o'clock, their seats being fixed. For us, then, the earlier we could get our breakfast the better, and we fought for it, every morning, at 8, thinking ourselves lucky if half-past eight found us through with our coffee and bread and butter. Then, adjourn was adopted by a vote of 195 affirmatives to | putting a handful of prunes into one pocket and a manchet of bread into the other, we were off to take our place in the quase that formed along the sidewalk. I think I told you all about our struggle to get in, a struggle repeated every day but to-day, when we availed ourselves of the kind assistance of a brother journalist from England, and went in at our case. There was one advantage in not having fixed seats, we were thrown every day with a fresh

set of neighbors, and thus contrived to hear a variety

pression continues to prevail that the Viscount de la Guéronnière will enter the Cabinet.

I was there early, there were a hundred people before me, and, soon, there were two or three hundred fore me, and, soon, there were two or three hundred at my back. After we had stood for two hours in the pouring rain there comes along a very important personage in a chapeau-hat and feather, with plenty of silver lace on his coat, and, bowing very politely, tells us we may all go home, for the hall is filled! Indeed, after the first day, the judges and advocates, with all the notables of Tours, learned the secret of a certain little back-door, by which, while we were waiting patiently in the street, they smuggled in their wives and daughters and quietly took possession of all the best places! Never, however, had they played us such a wholesale trick as this, and for a noment I believed that all was lost. But I knew that it would never do to give it up so, and leaving my place in the ranks precipitately, I threw myself before the policemen and soldiers and in the most pathetic French I could muster plead my cause, with my umbrella over my head, and waving my ticket in my hand. It was not easy to get in, but eloquence, you know, has a certain power, and in a few minutes the iron gate was opened and a low, friendly voice said, "Come in!" As I bounded up the steps, the justly indignant, wet, and dripping crowd cried out, "Unjust! Unjust! Favors! Favors!" But I flew on and gained the hall.

That day, the only seat I could find was on the steps of the Judge's platform, leaning my back against the box that held the advocates of the Prince. By was heard and treesenferable, but a pool pictors between the prisone, and all the time M. Lamier was open, the prisone, an indiscretable vates, the prisone, an indiscretable vates, the many of the prisone, and the pri

us awake and amused. It was a regular display of school-boy oratory. He clasped his hands and looked down. He beat his breast, and looked up. He shook his finger warningly at the opposing advocate, and waved his hands benignantly over the judge and the jury. In short, he treated us to a real scene, and woke us all up out of the drowsy state Father Leroux had put us into. I was told at Tours that when he came out of the court he went up to an old lawyer and said: "Well, Sir, and what did you think of my pleading?" "Ah, well, ah, well, my boy. (mon garçon) that sort of thing will never do. You will never succeed that way with the jury. They will call it theatrical. You had better leave those gestures to the actors." The person who heard this, and told it to me, said, what I can well believe, that the young man turned away quite chopfallen, and his manner in the Court for the remaining time was very much less cock-sure and pert than it had been during the first few days.

The advocates for the civil suit, Messrs. Floquet and Laurier, were very different men. They certainly managed their case remarkably well, and made a deep impression by their oratory no less than by their arguments. I was myself more pleased with Floquet, and thought he showed more tact than Laurier, who three times brought down upon himself the reprimand of the judge, once when he said that Fonvielle and Noir thought that they were going to the house of a Bonaparte, and not of a Borgia; again, when he spoke of the mob (cohue) of witnesses, which word he withdrew, and rather weakly substituted "masse"; finally, when in his peroration he declared that if Victor Noir had received at the hands of the people the immortality of martyrdom—the prisoner was sure of the immortality of infamy. The judge was very angry at this, and blew away at him in fine style; but M. Laurier had made a point and didn't much care. The two advocates differ very much in their personal appearance. Floquet has an immense head of crinkled black hair with a pair of whiskers to

believe he is too excitable to know what he says and does when he is in a possion. For all that, it was plain that he had less than justice at the hands of the Cotar. In the strangs seene that took place, and was the control of the French and the strang seene that took place, and was the state of the French army, named juental, was called up to the French army, named juental, was called up to testify to Pierre Bonaparte's coursee, and he set the whole Count-a-litter by saying that the Prince has the sogle-eye on natural to his family? And then, again, inmediately after, though every hedy laughed eagle-eye natural to his family." There sat the man before us, with his little, seminary pig's eye always cast down, and never daring to look anybody in the face! And his electric voice! We had often heard it in open court, and had not found it charming, nor striking. So, at "eagle-eye" and "electric voice, we chall he had been to the side. He charged M. Laurier with laughing at his brave-companion in arms, and declared that if he did not have much therefore he had more courage than all the faction to which Laurier belonged! This was aid with a rage that passes description, but Laurier does not have the court on a brush of the court of the had not said a word in reply to the witness. Then it was that De Fourielle, who was sitting at the back of the Court on a bench among the ware reid out: "You have assassinated victor Noir! Pierre Bonaparte! Look me in the face if you dare! Say that you have not assassinated victor Noir! Pierre Bonaparte! Look me in the face if you dare! Say that you have not assassinated victor Noir! Pierre Bonaparte! Look me in the face if you dare! Say that you have not assassinal example the meritain of the singer of the si

he made no sign.

Of course, as you know, the whole case turned upon the evidence as to whether Victor Noir did really strike the Prince. Most certainly it was not proved. It is true that the evidence seemed conflicting, but a half hour of good English or American cross-examination would have shown much of the evidence to be worthless. This is not the place to examine it, but I was painfully struck with the character of the evidence. Those who swore to seeing the marks of the blow were the intimate friends and the medical advisor of the Prince, and the Commissaire of Police. But the testimony of these persons was not sifted, and I am sure it needed it. The chief witness, Dr. Neuel, though he swore to the marks of the blow, gave no precise testimony as to where it was, while Dr. Pinet declared that the Prince told him there was no blow, and refused, rather abruptly, to let him look at his face. The other witnesses swore to the blows being of colors that are impossible, as it is known that a blow has what we may call its spectroscope and goes through certain definite changes of color. In my opinion, Laurier did well to laugh at this pretense of a blow, and to call it a myth. Yet, strange as it may seem, there was no expert called up to sift this evidence and show whether it was likely that a cheek could turn blue, black, green, and yellow all within two hours, to say nothing of its suddenly disappearing within that time, to return again a few minutes later?

Well, all is over and judgment has been rendered. But Frenchmen will do best to be silent on this judgment. When one lives in a country where such men as Pierre Bonaparte are princes and such men as Glauday judges, the less bragging about the glory of France and the inferiority of other countries the better! Pierre Bonaparte are princes and such men as glared with the justice of other countries the butter! Pierre Bonaparte is acquitted and the Noirs have done him a cruel wrong in charging him with the crime of murder. Thank heaven! the law which the lackeys o

COLIMA TRANQUIL-GEN. VEGA'S REPORTED CAPTURE. SAN FRANCISCO, April 13.-Mexican advices of a late date have been received. Peace had been restored in the State of Colima. It was rumored that Gen. Vega had been captured near the city of Mazatlan. Gen. Corona was en route to Sinoloa from Durango, and it was thought he would soon put down the insurrection there.

THE INDIANS.

GALLANT CONDUCT OF TWO HERDERS. Sidney, Neb., April 12 .- Two of Moore's herders, who were bringing in a wagon and some horses from the South Platte River last night, were attacked by 20 Indians at Lodge Pole, and several times between Lodge Pole and Sidney. The herders, being well armed, repulsed the Indians, and feel certain of having killed some, al-though they cannot say how many.

DEPREDATIONS IN WYOMING-THE SETTLERS RE-TALIATING.
CHEYENNE, W. T., April 13—This afternoon four citizens who went out five miles west of the city to locate a half claim, were attacked by 15 mounted Indians and driven to Fort Russell. A telegram from South Pass says the citizens there killed eleven Indians yesterday. A dispatch from Sidney says small parties of Indians were seen on the surrounding bluffs to-day.

Francisco yesterday from Hong Kong and Yekabanea, She brought 1,200 passengers, of whom 1,100 are Chinese, and a full freight cargo. Among the passengers for New-York are Surgeon James Suddards, U. S. N., and J. J. Yates, U. S. N., in charge of 49 seamen and marines, nurvivers of the U. S. S. Chema. The reight list memoras 5,071 packages of merchandise for New York, 90 for Europe, and 47 for South America.

PRICE FOUR CENTS.

THE McFARLAND TRIAL.

EIGHTH DAY.

MORE L. TTERS-TESTIMONY OF CHARLES W. EASTWOOD, SANFORD B. WAKEMAN, GEOWELLING, M. CHAEL CALLAHAN, JOHN B.

The great interest which has from the first aftended the Fial of McFarland for murder has but lit-tle, if at all, abated. The trial continues to be the absorbing topic of the da, and the doors, which shut out from the curious the scene. of the Court room, were be sieged yesterday, as on the pr. vions days, by sightseers and numberless Paul Prys, who e. deavored by stragem, when force failed, to gain admission.

Before 11 a. m. Mr. McFarland was in his seat.

son Percy standing by his side, and now and then walking about to relieve the tedium of the trial. Upon the opening of the Court, Judge Davis read the letter of Mrs. Calhoun to Mrs. McFarland, a part of which Mr. Gerry read the day before, and which appeared in THE TRIBUNI

LETTER FROM MRS. CALHOUN TO MES. M'PARLAND. At its conclusion Mr. Gerry read the following lettes

from Mrs. Calhoun to Mrs. McFarland:

No. 77 Chryrov-riacz, Aug. 16, 1805. Sunday Afternoon.

My Belover Printyl: It is after dinner, and I am billions: o expease superific. Your last two letters were forwarded me at Long Branch but I had no time to amover them there, and I came home early last sight you have been very good to take so much trouble for me, and I want You have been very good to take so much trouble for me, and I want is see yon and thank you with my lips and eres: and we till singuing to tell you as my private affairs, so you will see that this letter is only for your desight. You know we are housekeeping for the first time in three years, as serpenses are terrifying; but I know Mr. Calhoun wanted to do it, so thought we could manage, and when I began to receive a regular anlary resolved not to ask him for anything for my personal wants. Therefore I have taken care of myself entirely for the last six months. But I have been away for THE Exintence first times, and though the paper paws at traveling expenses and my board bill, still T had to dress more than should at home; and i am forced to buy many things which I should no otherwise. Moreover, I was obliged to put out all my sewing, because have not had time to do it, and my clothes, and dressmakers and seas stream bills this Summer have been over \$200. Then I took one of m disters, who was not well, to Sarstogn, and that cost me almost \$600; so I psy the school hills of the others, which are \$600 at quarter, and alter gether I have exactly no more just how. Of course, if I were to ask M Calhom, who is the best man in the world, he would tell use to go, but will be took lost to find you. I shall not on he had a little, and fear it my resolve, so I shall have to wait till I can board a little, and fear it well afford better in turn now, and I don't want to tree my resolve, so I shall have to wait till I can board a little, and fear it well afford to let me into now.

During the reading of the letter the Recorder inter-

rupted, inquiring whether the letter was all about Mrs. Calhoun's feelings. If so it was not pertinent. Mr. Davis said that being private letters they could not be understood properly without the whole being read. Mr. Graham-The counsel is referring to what he had no right to refer to-private marks. My only object in-

introducing this particular letter is this; It first begins formally. It is "My dear Mrs. McFarland." She then introduces the stage delicately. Then she comes a little nearer to her. She calls her "my beloved friend," and then it predicts a crisis. That is all we offer the letter for.

nearer to her. She calls her "my beloved friend," and then it predicts a crisis. That is all we offer the letter for.

LETTER FROM MRS. CALHOUN TO MRS. MYARLAND.
The next letter offered by the defense was from the same to the same, and was marked Exhibit "A." Mr. Gerry read but a portion of it, after which Judge Davis read the letter through. It was as follows:

My Dearner Cuild: Do you know what is my panaen for all my woss! Mr. Richardson. Nobody is half as kind and anachish as he; and when I am 'stuck," as the newsbors and, i just tell him, and his clear common sense and kind heart always find a way into smooth paths again, Therefore, if I and he wee here I should just trust him with the whole story, and send him to see Staart, whom he knows very well. Alas, he left for Kanas on Wednesday, and my right hand is wanting; so I must even do the next best thing—I cannot at this moment tell what, but my-inspiration will come in the course of the dag. It always does. I never met Stuart but once, when he was very courteous. His would not remember me now but if it is the best thing for me to go and see him, I shall just find out all his wave from one or two Bohemians who know him intimately, and then visit him, and ask him to come and take luncheon with me, as will most propitiate his forlablp. My dear, this thing is going to be done. I should to able to so be, and in soon it shall. I shall set about it to-day, and progressed to report when you have come back. Mrs. Monable, Henrichaus, to be a shall send it would not remeable the day. I shall find the way in the shall be an advantage and the shall be shall be a shall be shall be

than she can bring it up again. I fear I don't sing at the endless task like my antitype.

Ab! well, life is nothing but the use we make of it, and it is better to get false teeth for people who noted them than to gather apples of Glympus for one's self. What will be your Salem address? Come to me as soon as you are back, and let me know the Now-York sumber. We must sufter what gold we can in toon, if the multious and Aaron's root old have to fall into mulancholy graves without the benediction of my smale. We will be very good indeed to let me read with you. I chall enjoy it, and profit by it immanuely. My voice is penetrating when in best conduiting, but strong only in the low notes, and they are rusty now. What it want is fullness of tone, and I think I can gain that by diligent work. I must stop. I hope you can read side crocked scrash.

Ever and always, my beloved, yours fully,

ANOTHER LETTER.

ANOTHER LETTER.

TO CLAYNON-PLACE, Thursday, 27th.

Hurrah, my darling! All my wheels are turning the right way, and the world moves. Mr. Shorth ha just gone. He side answer your second left er at length. Buesh was with him when it reached him, and he word it to that divine man, where he was with him when it reached him, and he word it to that divine man, while play such parts as the Cureu in Hamlet, and others, at first, you can have an engagement with the mirrache here! I this others, at first, you can have an engagement with the mirrache here! I that Mir. Stuart will give you an engagement with the mirrache here! I that Mr. Stuart will give you an engagement in the country; but I advise here first he all notes:

My derinn, I could not be happler if I had discovered a gold mine.
My derinn, I could not be happler if I had discovered a gold mine.
My derinn, I could not be happler if I had discovered a gold mine.
My derinn, I could not be happler were mine. My der, this is such a privilege were mine. My der, this is such a privilege were mine. My der, this is such a privilege were mine. My der, this is such a privilege were mine. My der, this is such a privilege were mine. My der, this is such a point of men. My der, this is the such a privilege were mine. My der, this is the such a privilege were mine. My der, this is the such as her were mine. My der, this is the such as her were mine. My der, this will be used to such a larger than a such as a such a seed of men. A week, and long, and least, as poor Mine File used to such a larger than a such as a such as a such as a such a seed of the mine of the